



March 16, 2017

Andrew Park  
Hazardous Waste Programs Branch  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 2  
290 Broadway, 22<sup>nd</sup> Fl.  
New York, NY 10007-1866

**Re: Revised Remedial Investigation Work Plan  
AOC 10: Truck Loading Rack  
Hess Corporation Former Port Reading Complex (HC-PR)  
835 West Avenue  
Port Reading, Middlesex County, New Jersey  
Program Interest No. 006148  
NJDEP ISRA Case No. E20130449  
EPA ID No. NJD045445483**

Dear Andrew:

Enclosed please find the Revised Remedial Investigation Work Plan (disc) for the above-referenced site. Please feel free to contact me at (732) 739-6444 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Amy Blake". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Amy Blake  
Senior Project Manager

cc:

Mr. Phil Cole, Case Manager (including 3 paper copies) – NJDEP  
Mr. John Schenkewitz, Manager, Remediation - Hess Corporation  
Ms. Krista Snyder, Manager, Remediation – Buckeye Partners, L.P.  
Mr. Rick Ofsanko – Earth Systems  
Mr. John Virgie – Earth Systems

# REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN

AOC 10: Truck Loading Rack  
Hess Corporation – Former Port Reading Complex  
(HC-PR)  
750 Cliff Road,  
Port Reading, Middlesex County, New Jersey  
NJDEP PI# 006148  
ISRA Case No. E20130449  
EPA ID No. NJD045445483

July 2016  
**Revised March 2017**

Prepared for:

## Hess Corporation

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Prepared By:



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# REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN

AOC 10: Truck Loading Rack  
Hess Corporation – Former Port Reading Complex (HC-PR)  
750 Cliff Road  
Port Reading, Middlesex County, New Jersey  
NJDEP PI# 006148

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Hess Corporation (Hess), Earth Systems, Inc. (Earth Systems) has prepared this Remedial Investigation Workplan (RIW) for the environmental area of concern designated as AOC 10: Truck Loading Rack (AOC 10) at the Hess Corporation Former Port Reading Complex (HC-PR), located at 750 Cliff Road, in Port Reading (Woodbridge Township), Middlesex County, New Jersey (the Site). The purpose of the remedial investigation is to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of impacts to the applicable remediation standard in each environmental medium at the Site.

This RIW has been revised as per comments received from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) on September 27, 2016 and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on August 26, 2016. A copy of the comments and Earth Systems' response is included in **Appendix 1**.

A United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute series quadrangle map (Arthur Kill, New Jersey), depicting the HC-PR facility and associated land features is presented as **Figure 1**. The locations of AOC 10 groundwater monitoring wells, temporary monitoring wells, historic spills, and subsurface utilities are presented on **Figure 2**.

Due to historic operations, the Site is jointly regulated by both the NJDEP and the EPA. The NJDEP Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA) was triggered when HC-PR executed an agreement to sell the Port Reading Complex. The Site is regulated under EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) since former operations at the Site required the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste.

In accordance with the New Jersey Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (TRSR) (7:26E-4.1d), this RIW is being submitted for approval since the Site is regulated under RCRA, in addition to being subject to reporting requirements under ISRA. This RIW is an AOC specific plan solely intended to address investigation of AOC 10.

The Truck Loading Rack is currently (and historically) located in the southwestern portion of HC-PR and was used by HC-PR to load fuel trucks with gasoline, heating oil, and diesel fuel. The Truck Loading Rack is also in use by the current owner/operator of the Property as well. There are several known historic releases associated with AOC 10. Currently, there are nine (9) groundwater monitoring wells associated with AOC 10 utilized to monitor impacts in the shallow, intermediate, and deep groundwater zones for several Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs). Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) was originally detected in AOC 10 monitoring wells in 1998. LNAPL recovery has been conducted at AOC 10 utilizing various methods, including vacuum recovery, from impacted monitoring wells. During the most recent groundwater gauging events, LNAPL was not detected in any of the monitoring wells associated with AOC 10.

On November 9, 2012, a Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) was submitted by EnviroTrac Ltd. (EnviroTrac) to the NJDEP detailing AOC 10 historic groundwater investigation activities. According to the 2012 RIR, shallow groundwater had been delineated in AOC 10. EnviroTrac recommended conducting a soil investigation and performing additional groundwater investigation activities to address impacts in the intermediate and deep groundwater zone.

The following RIW provides a summary of historic groundwater investigation activities and impacts associated with AOC 10. Following the summary are recommendations for additional investigation activities to delineate impacts in all effected media associated with AOC 10 in order to satisfy NJDEP requirements in accordance with the TRSR, New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) 7:26E; N.J.A.C 7:26C, *The Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites (ARRCS)*; N.J.S.A. 58:10C-1 et seq., *The Site Remediation Reform Act (SRRA)*; and the associated NJDEP SRRA Guidance Documents. All information obtained during the proposed remedial activities will be documented in an RIR for AOC 10.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Site Description**

The HC-PR facility is an approximate 223-acre irregularly shaped parcel, situated in an industrially developed waterfront area. A USGS map of the facility location is presented as **Figure 1**. The HC-PR facility is identified as Block 756, Lot 3; Block 756.01, Lots 1.02, 2, and 3; Block 756.02, Lots 1 and 8; Block 757, Lot 1; Block 760, Lot 6; Block 760.01, Lots 2 and 3; Block 760.02, Lots 1, 2, and 3; Block 1096.01, Lot 6, and Block 664.01, Lots 1.01 and 1.02.

The HC-PR facility is located east of Cliff Road and abuts the southern property boundary of the Conrail Port Reading Rail yard. Immediately east-southeast of the facility is the Arthur Kill shipping Channel, and to the southwest is the PSE&G Sewaren Generating facility. The former Port Reading Coal Docks, currently owned by Prologis Corporation, are located to the northeast. Port Reading Avenue is located to the northwest. A mixture of industrial and commercial properties are located to the west. Two (2) residential properties are located up-gradient to the northwest, and an industrial property is located to the south.

The HC-PR facility formerly processed low sulfur gas oils and residuals as feed to a Fluidized Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU) that converts gas oil into gasoline, fuel oil, and other hydrocarbon products (e.g. methane, ethane and liquid petroleum gas). The HC-PR site operations were initiated in 1958 with a Crude Topping Unit and underwent various expansions between 1958 and 1970. In 1974, refining operations were suspended and the facility operated only as a bulk storage and distribution terminal until 1985. In April 1985, following a retrofit, the HC-PR facility resumed refining operations. The refinery was demolished in 2015, and currently the Site is operated only as a bulk storage and distribution terminal.

The Truck Loading Rack is currently (and historically) located in the southwestern portion of HC-PR and was used by HC-PR to load fuel trucks with gasoline, heating oil, and diesel fuel. The Truck Loading Rack is also used for fuel loading by the current owner/operator of the Property, Buckeye Partners, L.P. (Buckeye).

### **2.2 Site Geology and Hydrogeology**

The geology of the HC-PR facility was determined from the data collected at the HC-PR facility, during the subsurface investigations, and from the Geologic Map of the State of New Jersey. The HC-PR facility is underlain by the Magothy and Raritan formations, which are the lowest members of the Cretaceous-age Coastal Plain physiographic sediments. The Raritan Formation consists of sands and clays of variable color and grain size, and the overlying Magothy Formation consists of dark lignitic sand and clay containing glauconite near the top. The western section of the HC-PR facility is underlain by a thick clay unit, while marsh deposits underlie the eastern and southeastern section of the HC-PR facility.

The shallow unconfined water table at the HC-PR facility was encountered between approximately 2 and 11 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater flow is predominately southeasterly in the northwest portion of the HC-PR facility and east-southeasterly in the central portion of the HC-PR facility. The HC-PR facility wells located adjacent the Arthur Kill and North Drainage Ditch are affected by tidal influences. Wells located further away from the Arthur Kill are generally unaffected by tidal influence. An average hydraulic gradient of approximately 0.001 feet /per foot was calculated for the Site.

Based upon the soil boring and monitoring wells logs prepared for the Site, AOC 10 is underlain by reddish-brown silty sand, with varying amounts of clay. Underlying this silty sand layer is a gray silty sand layer at approximately 20 feet below grade and a gray clay layer at approximately 40 feet below grade. Highly weathered mudstone is present in the vicinity of AOC 10 at approximately 60 feet below grade.

There are currently nine (9) permitted monitoring wells directly associated with AOC 10. The following table summarizes the construction details of the monitoring wells.

<b>Monitoring Well ID</b>	<b>Date Drilled</b>	<b>Total Depth</b>	<b>Screened Interval</b>
TR-1R	May 2013	15'	1 – 15'
TR-2R	October 2008	20'	1 – 20'
TR-3RR	April 2013	15'	1 – 15'
TR-4R	June 2012	15'	1 – 15'
TR-4D	June 2012	25'	20 – 25'
TR-4DD	May 2013	56'	51 – 56'
TR-5R	October 2010	20'	1 – 20'
TR-6	October 2010	20'	1 – 20'
TR-6D	May 2013	28'	23 – 28'

In addition to the wells listed above, several other Site wells were installed as part of the investigation of other AOCs and these wells can also be utilized to horizontally and vertically delineate groundwater impacts associated with AOC 10. The following table summarizes the construction details of these monitoring wells.

<b>Monitoring Well ID</b>	<b>Date Drilled</b>	<b>Total Depth</b>	<b>Screened Interval</b>
PER-2	April 2002	9'	2 – 9'
PER-2D	May 2013	30'	25 – 30'
PER-9	September 2013	15'	1 – 15'
PER-9D	September 2013	35'	28 – 35'
PER-9DD	September 2013	65'	55 – 65'
PER-3	April 2002	9'	2 – 9'
PER-3D	July 2013	30'	25 – 30'
PER-10	July 2013	15'	3 – 15'
PER-10D	July 2013	30'	25 – 30'
AB-4R	June 2014	12.5'	2.5 – 12.5'
AB-4D	July 2013	30'	25 – 30'

All well logs and a monitoring well construction table are included in **Appendix 2**.

### **2.3 Topography and Surface Water**

Topography of the Site and surrounding area is generally flat with a very gradual slope towards the Arthur Kill. The total difference in topographic relief on the developed portion of the site is less than 5 feet. Surveyed ground surface elevations indicated that the developed portion of the property, which has an approximate total area of 223 acres, ranges in elevation from 5 to 10 feet above MSL referenced to North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88).

A detention basin (AOC 12) is located directly to the east (downgradient) of AOC 10. Stormwater enters the detention basin through overland flow.

### **3.0 SITE INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES**

The following provides a brief summary of historic releases associated with AOC 10:

- **NJDEP Case # 93-10-21-1435-21 – Historic Spill 10(A)**  
On October 21, 1993, after heavy rainfall, gasoline was identified in a concrete turn-around area at AOC 10 and subsequently, NJDEP Case Number 93-10-21-1435-21 was assigned. Inspection of the sewer box in the immediate area indicated a mixture of gasoline and water was draining into the structure from the subsurface. Samples collected from the sewer box indicated the product to be oxygenated regular grade gasoline. A vacuum truck was deployed to recover product that collected in the sewer box while cleanup of the concrete surface was conducted. No surface water or off-site impacts were documented from this incident. Groundwater monitoring wells were subsequently installed and the investigation is ongoing.
- **NJDEP Case # 97-11-7-1647-16 – Historic Spill 13**  
On November 7, 1997, approximately 50 gallons of gasoline escaped from the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) stack into the containment area and NJDEP Case Number 97-11-7-1647-16 was assigned. All material was remediated from the containment area and transferred to the facility slop oil tank for reprocessing. All impacted soil and debris encountered were disposed of at an approved off-site treatment facility. No documentation was available regarding the volumes or location of disposal.
- **NJDEP Case # 06-05-25-1243-17 - Historic Spill 10(B)**  
On May 25, 2006, a fuel line from a diesel pump failed, and approximately one gallon of diesel fuel was released. The spill was subsequently cleaned up and the pump line was repaired.
- **NJDEP Case # 08-08-14-0949-36 – Historic Spill 20**  
On August 8, 2014, gasoline was observed to be flowing from the stormwater system into the Truck Loading Rack tank field during a rainfall event. NJDEP Case Number 08-08-14-0949-36 was assigned to the spill and the gasoline was determined to be residual gasoline present in the drainage system from a past release.
- **Urban Sewer - LNAPL**  
A portion of the Urban Sewer runs through AOC 10. LNAPL was identified in the sewer during routine maintenance, therefore a video inspection of the pipeline was completed. AOC 10 was identified as the source of the LNAPL infiltration. Between August 25, 2014 and August 29, 2014, soil was excavated in order to expose and seal any joints in the sewer line. Due to the presence of high voltage electric lines, the southern end of the sewer line could not be exposed. In 2015, the joints were grouted from the inside using automated technology.

A tight clay layer was encountered beneath the asphalt and gravel base during soil excavation activities to seal the joints in the sewer line. LNAPL appeared to be migrating along the gravel base layer beneath the asphalt. In addition to sealing the joints of the sewer line, an interceptor trench was also installed to an approximate depth of two (2) feet below grade. A recovery sump was installed in the trench to allow for LNAPL recovery via a vacuum truck.

### **3.1 Groundwater Investigation**


#### **3.1.1 Monitoring Well Installation**

In November 1993, four (4) groundwater monitoring wells were installed. The wells were designated TR-1 through TR-4) (formerly known as MW-1 through MW-4) due to the October 1993 gasoline release (NJDEP Case 93-10-21-1435-21) which occurred in AOC 10. The details of the release are summarized above in Section 3.0.

In October 2009, seventeen (17) temporary wells designated as TR-TW-1 through TR-TW-17 were installed to investigate and delineate groundwater impacts detected during previous groundwater sampling events.

Monitoring wells TR-5 and TR-6 were installed in October 2010 as a result of the analytical results from the October 2009 temporary well investigation. In 2012 and 2013, the groundwater monitoring wells were installed to vertically delineate impacts in AOC 10 in both the intermediate (TR-4D and TR-6D) and deep groundwater zones (TR-4DD).

Several monitoring wells (TR-2, TR-3, and TR-4) were replaced in 2008 (TR-2 & TR-3) and 2012 (TR-4) due to improper construction. The replacement wells were constructed to ensure that the well screen was above the static groundwater table.

Monitoring wells associated with other Site AOCs are included in the groundwater analytical evaluation (see **Section 1.1.3**) if the wells are located down or side-gradient from AOC 10. These wells include PER-2, PER-2D, PER-9, PER-9D, PER-9DD, PER-3, PER-3D, PER-10, PER-10D, AB-4R, and AB-4D. A groundwater contour map is included as **Figures 3a - 3c.** 

#### **3.1.2 Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL)**

Free product has been historically observed in monitoring wells TR-2 (as well as the replacement well TR-2R) and TR-4 in AOC 10. LNAPL Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) have been conducted by HC-PR since 1998. The IRM utilized a vacuum truck to remove groundwater from the area. The groundwater remediation activities have reduced the LNAPL thickness from 3.32 feet in monitoring well TR-2/TR-2R in 2001 to 0.03 feet in October 2015, with no measurable LNAPL detected in November 2015. The area of LNAPL appears to be present in the immediate vicinity of monitoring well TR-2R only. No LNAPL was detected in any of the other AOC 10 wells during the 2015 gauging events.

#### **3.1.3 Historic Groundwater Analytical Evaluation**

The following is a brief groundwater evaluation based upon analytical results from the nine (9) monitoring wells associated with AOC 10 groundwater samples collected between 2002 and 2014. The main contaminants of concern detected during this time period include compounds

typically associated with gasoline and fuel oil including benzene, ethylbenzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), toluene, and Xylenes.

### Volatile Organic Compounds

The following tables summarize the historic VOC exceedances:

#### 2002 – 2009 VOC Exceedances

Sample ID	NJ GWQS	TR-3	TR-4	TR-3R	TR-4	TR-2R	TR-4	TR-2R	TR-5	TR-6
Date		5/13/02	5/13/02	09/02/09	08/31/09	09/07/10	09/10/10	09/19/11	09/22/11	09/22/11
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>										
<b>Benzene</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>Ethyl benzene</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>418,000</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	<b>6,470<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2,070,000<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,540,000</b>	<b>1,580,000<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>9,050<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>51,200<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>16,200<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Tert Butyl Alcohol</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>50,500<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>206 J</b>
<b>Toluene</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>91.6 J</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Xylene (total)</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>2,390,000</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>70.7 J</b>	<b>169</b>

#### 2012 VOC Exceedances

Sample ID	NJ GWQS	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-5	TR-6
Date		11/26/12	11/26/12	12/14/12	11/26/12
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>					
<b>Benzene</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>75,600</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>8,750</b>
<b>Tert Butyl Alcohol</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>5,910 J</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>8,350</b>

#### 2013 VOC Exceedances

Sample ID	NJ GWQS	TR-3RR	TR-4DD	TR-6D	TR-1R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-5	TR-6	TR-6D	TR-4D	TR-4DD
Date		07/25/13	07/25/13	07/25/13	11/11/13	11/11/13	11/11/13	11/11/13	11/11/13	11/11/13	12/04/13	12/04/13
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>												
<b>Benzene</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5,940<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>
<b>Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,040<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>483<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,570<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>6,330<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>Tert Butyl Alcohol</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>5,610</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>18.0 J</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>ND</b>
<b>Xylene (total)</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>34.6 J</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>48.7 J</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1.8 J</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>

#### 2014 VOC Exceedances

Sample ID	NJ GWQS	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-5	TR-6
Date		11/20/14	11/20/14	11/20/14	11/20/14	11/20/14
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>						
<b>Benzene</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.30 J</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>6,650<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>253<sup>k</sup></b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>104,000<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,760<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>972<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Tert Butyl Alcohol</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>118,000<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>9,800<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>71.0</b>

### Semi-Volatile Compounds

SVOC compounds have only been historically detected in wells where LNAPL has been observed (TR-2R and TR-4R).

Sample ID	NJ GWQS	TR-2R	TR-2R	TR-4R	TR-4R
Date		09/07/10	09/19/11	11/26/12	11/20/14
<b>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</b>					
<b>Benzo(a) anthracene</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.618</b>	<b>0.194</b>	<b>0.123</b>
<b>Benzo(a) pyrene</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.437</b>	<b>0.292</b>	<b>0.162</b>	<b>0.112</b>
<b>Benzo(b) fluoran thene</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.497</b>	<b>0.399</b>	<b>0.301</b>	<b>0.233</b>
<b>Naphtha lene</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>321<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>274<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>2-Methyl naph thalene</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>211<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>237<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>1.3</b>

## Metals

Lead has been historically detected in AOC 10 wells with the highest concentration of 142 parts per billion (ppb) detected in monitoring well TR-4R during the November 2014 groundwater sampling event. The NJDEP GWQS for lead is 5 ppb.

### 3.1.4 2009 Temporary Well Analytical Results Summary

In October 2009, seventeen (17) temporary monitoring wells were installed in AOC 10 (TR-TW-1 through TR-TW-17) and groundwater samples were collected from each well. A groundwater sample was not collected from temporary well TR-TW-14 due to the presence of LNAPL. The following tables summarize the groundwater exceedances detected during the 2009 sampling event. Investigation activities and results are summarized in the November 2012 RIR prepared by EnviroTrac (**Appendix 6**).

## Volatile Organic Compounds

Sample ID:	GWQS (ppb)	TR-TW-2	TR-TW-3	TR-TW-4	TR-TW-5	TR-TW-6	TR-TW-7	TR-TW-8	TR-TW-9	TR-TW-10	TR-TW-13	TR-TW-15	TR-TW-16	TR-TW-17
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)														
Benzene	1	13.9	76.4	6.7	15,800	21,900	1,420	16,700	3,320	9,810	7,930	4.3	1.5	9.1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	70	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,300	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	700	23.2	84.1	1.2	5,120	2,080	933	93,400	1,640	2,970	1,950	109	2.5	8.6
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	70	16.7	94.2	74.8	455,000	1,080,000	1,360	365,000	335	252,000	175,000	3	6.7	49.4
Toluene	600	2.3 J	33.9	1	ND	22,500	26.5	123,000	6,320	6,550	9,960	1.3	7.8	27.6
Vinyl chloride	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	171	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Xylene (total)	1,000	14.3	793	0.98 J	4,870	10,300	65	533,000	7,530	11,600	7,370	186	7.2	25.9

## Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Sample ID:	GWQS (ppb)	TR-TW-1	TR-TW-2	TR-TW-3	TR-TW-4	TR-TW-5	TR-TW-6	TR-TW-7	TR-TW-8	TR-TW-9	TR-TW-10	TR-TW-13	TR-TW-16
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)													
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	6.2	13.9	ND	7.14	ND	ND	ND	24.5	10.6	5.49	1.7	0.436
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.1	4.03	5.55	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	34.6	3.04	1.49	0.76	0.336
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.2	9.4	9.22	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	48.4	4.62	1.95	1.44	0.555
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.5	4	4.54	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	22.3	2.09	0.922 J	0.287	0.285
Chrysene	5	4.22	8.65	ND	5.35	ND	ND	ND	18.9	6.11	2.54	1.41	0.463
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.3	0.555	3.11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	11.8	ND	ND	0.23	ND
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.2	2.7	6.74	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	21.7	3.42	ND	0.445	1.28
Naphthalene	300	15.3	134	175	15.7	341	437	357	23,500	1,550	1,350	728	0.946
Phenanthrene	100	10.7	91.5	ND	36.8	ND	4.62	5.24	2,270	82.9	33	51.5	0.271
Pyrene	200	12.2	68.1	ND	11.6	ND	2.48	1.67	293	21.5	8.34	5.9	0.493
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	3	7.5	1,080	ND	15.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	20.2	10.6	5.4
2-Methylnaphthalene	30	19.1	685	225	75.3	111	281	242	33,600	1,950	1,360	632	ND

The 2009 groundwater analytical results are summarized on **Table 1**. Temporary well logs are included in **Appendix 3**. The locations of the temporary wells are illustrated on **Figure 4**.

### 3.1.5 2010 & 2013 Temporary Well Analytical Results Summary – Adjacent AOCs

In addition to the temporary well investigation activities conducted directly in AOC 10, temporary wells were also installed in adjacent AOCs (AOC 8 & AOC 57). In September 2010, seven (7) temporary wells were installed in AOC 57 – Day Tank Field, located to the south of AOC 10. In June 2012, three (3) temporary wells were installed in AOC 8 – Waste Container Storage Area, located to the east of AOC 10. The following tables summarize the groundwater exceedances detected during the 2010 and 2012 sampling events within adjacent AOCs 8 and 57. Investigation activities and results are summarized in the November 2012 RIR prepared by EnviroTrac (**Appendix 6**).

## AOC 57 Temporary Well Analytical Results (2010)

Sample ID:	GWQS (ppb)	HS8-TW-2	HS8-TW-3
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)			
Benzene	1	490	ND
Tert Butyl Alcohol	100	1,190	ND
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)			
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	0.35	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.1	0.111	ND
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	3	3.2	7.7
2-Methylnaphthalene	30	829	ND

## AOC 8 Temporary Well Analytical Results (2012)

Sample ID:	GWQS (ppb)	DC-TW-1	DC-TW-2	DC-TW-3
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)				
<b>Benzene</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>4,490</b>	ND
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	<b>700</b>	44.3	<b>880</b>	ND
<b>Methyl Tert Butyl Ether</b>	<b>70</b>	24.7	<b>4,130</b>	15.4
<b>Vinyl chloride</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.06</b>	ND*	ND
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)				
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	<b>0.205</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.01</b>
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.1	ND	<b>0.900</b>	<b>1.34</b>
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.2	ND	<b>0.895</b>	<b>1.69</b>
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.5	ND	<b>0.550</b>	<b>1.28</b>
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	2	ND	<b>3.54</b>	<b>2.47</b>
1,4 Dioaxane	0.4	<b>11.6</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>2.15</b>
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.2	ND	<b>0.325</b>	<b>0.976 J</b>
2-Methylnaphthalene	30	<b>50.6</b>	<b>132</b>	2.39

The 2009 groundwater analytical results are summarized on **Table 1**. Temporary well logs are included in **Appendix 3**. The locations of the temporary wells are illustrated on **Figure 4**.

### **3.1.6 2015 - 2016 Groundwater Analytical Results Summary**

Annual groundwater sampling was conducted in 2015 and 2016 for AOC 10. The following tables summarize the groundwater exceedances detected during the groundwater sampling events.

### **2015 Groundwater Analytical Results**

#### Volatile Organic Compounds

The main VOCs associated with AOC 10 include benzene, MTBE, TBA and Xylenes. As illustrated in the tables below, low levels of chlorinated VOCs, 1,1-dichloroethene and trichloroethene, were detected in monitoring wells TR-1R and TR-4DD. No VOC exceedances were detected in monitoring well TR-6D. Benzene, MTBE, and TBA were detected in down-gradient monitoring wells in the intermediate groundwater zone.



## AOC 10 Wells

Client Sample ID:		NJ GWQS	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4D	TR-4DD	TR-4R	TR-5R	TR-6
Date Sampled:			11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015
<b>GC/MS Volatiles (SW846 8260C)</b>										
Benzene	ug/l	1	ND (0.24)	912	3.8	6.1	ND (0.24)	52.5	1200	426
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/l	1	2.1	ND (0.51)	ND (2.6)	ND (5.1)	3.1	ND (0.51)	ND (5.1)	ND (0.51)
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ug/l	70	ND (0.24)	2480	1530	9120	6.2	7.2	1370	6690
Tert Butyl Alcohol	ug/l	100	ND (2.8)	151	1850	39400	16.4	101	1240	1720
Trichloroethene	ug/l	1	ND (0.22)	ND (0.22)	ND (1.1)	ND (2.2)	3.2	ND (0.22)	ND (2.2)	ND (0.22)
Xylene (total)	ug/l	1000	ND (0.17)	1120	ND (0.83)	ND (1.7)	ND (0.17)	174	33.5	21.3

## Down-gradient/Side-gradient Wells

Client Sample ID:		NJ Groundwater	PER-10D	PER-2D	PER-3D
Date Sampled:			11/23/2015	11/20/2015	11/23/2015
<b>GC/MS Volatiles (SW846)</b>					
Benzene	ug/l	1	2	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ug/l	70	25.7	693	77
Tert Butyl Alcohol	ug/l	100	35	204	45.8

## Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

The following is a summary of the SVOC exceedances detected in the AOC 10 wells during the November 2015 sampling event. The SVOCs detected in monitoring well TR-2R are likely due to the sporadic presence of LNAPL in the well.

Client Sample ID:		NJ GWQS	TR-2R	TR-4D	TR-4DD
Date Sampled:			11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015
<b>GC/MS Semi-volatiles (SW846)</b>					
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	0.1	5.3	-	-
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	0.4	ND (0.76)	1.3	0.78 J
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/l	30	55.2	ND (0.31)	ND (0.31)
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	0.1	3.41	ND (0.031)	ND (0.031)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	0.2	4.47	ND (0.022)	ND (0.022)
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l	0.5	1.63	ND (0.020)	ND (0.020)
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	ug/l	0.3	0.457	ND (0.037)	ND (0.037)
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/l	0.2	1.41	ND (0.033)	ND (0.033)

## Metals

Several metals exceeded the GWQS during the November 2015 groundwater sampling event. However, the GWQS for aluminum, iron, manganese, and sodium are not health based standards and are based on secondary characteristics. Exceedances of beryllium, cadmium, and arsenic are likely due to background levels common to NJ or due to the presence of historic fill. Therefore, these metals are not considered contaminants of concern for AOC 10. Lead is the only metal considered a contaminant of concern for AOC 10. Lead groundwater impacts could also be potentially attributed to the presence of historic fill on the Site. The following table summarizes lead exceedances for AOC 10 wells.

Client Sample ID:		NJ GWQS	TR-1R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-6
Date Sampled:			11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015	11/19/2015
<b>Metals Analysis</b>						
Lead	ug/l	5	22.0 <sup>f</sup>	5.1	22.8	5.2

The 2015 groundwater analytical results are summarized on **Table 2** and **Figures 5a - 5d**. Low flow groundwater purge sheets are included as **Appendix 4**.

## **2016 Groundwater Analytical Results**

The following tables summarize the groundwater exceedances detected during the 2016 groundwater sampling event.

### **Shallow Groundwater Monitoring Well Exceedances**

Sample ID:	GWQS (ppb)	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-5	TR-6	PER-1
<b>GC/MS Volatiles (SW846 8260C)</b>								
Benzene	1	ND (0.14)	204	13.2	42.2	4490	179	ND (0.14)
1,2-Dichloroethane	2	ND (0.39)	5.8	ND (2.0)	ND (0.39)	ND (3.9)	ND (3.9)	ND (0.39)
1,1-Dichloroethene	1	2.1	ND (0.20)	ND (1.0)	ND (0.20)	ND (2.0)	ND (2.0)	ND (0.20)
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	70	ND (0.34)	487	765	9.3	1200	1270	ND (0.34)
Tert Butyl Alcohol	100	ND (3.0)	263	2820	ND (3.0)	3850	575	ND (3.0)
<b>Metals Analysis</b>								
Aluminum	200	423	371	1090	304	2640	664	9510 <sup>b</sup>
Antimony	6	<6.0	12.2	<6.0	<6.0	7.4	8.8	<12 <sup>b</sup>
Arsenic	3	<3.0	7.1	3.8	14.1	12.9	11.7	7.8 <sup>b</sup>
Iron	300	689	414	1340	771	6220	1440	9890 <sup>b</sup>
Lead	5	<3.0	<3.0	4	<3.0	7.6	<3.0	35.8 <sup>b</sup>
Manganese	50	51.2	94.2	755	22	2250	469	3120 <sup>b</sup>
Sodium	50,000	42,400	82,700	18,700	202,000	354,000	11,600	<20000 <sup>b</sup>
<b>GC/MS Semi-volatiles (SW846 8270D)</b>								
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	3	ND (1.7)	ND (1.7)	ND (1.7)	4	ND (1.7)	ND (1.8)	ND (1.7)
2-Methylnaphthalene	30	ND (0.21)	20	ND (0.21)	111	3	ND (0.22)	ND (0.21)
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	ND (0.023)	1.1	ND (0.023)	ND (0.023)	ND (0.023)	ND (0.024)	0.11
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.1	ND (0.033)	0.282	ND (0.034)	ND (0.034)	ND (0.034)	ND (0.035)	ND (0.034)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.2	ND (0.043)	0.36	ND (0.044)	ND (0.044)	ND (0.044)	ND (0.046)	ND (0.044)

## Intermediate Groundwater Monitoring Well Exceedances

Sample ID:	GWQS (ppb)	TR-4D	TR-6D
<b>GC/MS Volatiles (SW846 8260C)</b>			
Benzene	1	<b>5.8 J</b>	0.40 J
1,1-Dichloroethene	1	ND (4.1)	<b>2.8</b>
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	ND (6.5)	<b>1.4</b>
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	70	<b>6010</b>	11.1
Tert Butyl Alcohol	100	<b>64,700</b>	25.8
Tetrachloroethene	1	ND (4.7)	<b>3.8</b>
Trichloroethene	1	ND (5.1)	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Metals Analysis</b>			
Aluminum	200	<b>210</b>	<b>476</b>
Iron	300	108	<b>354</b>
Manganese	50	<b>582</b>	<15
Sodium	50,000	<b>120,000</b>	<b>59,100</b>
<b>GC/MS Semi-volatiles (SW846 8270D)</b>			
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	3	<b>4.6</b>	ND (1.7)
1,4-Dioxane	0.4	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.941</b>

## Deep Groundwater Monitoring Well Exceedances

Sample ID:	GWQS (ppb)	TR-4DD
<b>GC/MS Volatiles (SW846 8260C)</b>		
1,1-Dichloroethene	1	<b>2.7</b>
Trichloroethene	1	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Metals Analysis</b>		
Aluminum	200	<b>1030</b>
Arsenic	3	<b>3.7</b>
Cadmium	4	<b>4.4</b>
Iron	300	<b>3930</b>
Lead	5	<b>5.2</b>
Manganese	50	<b>148</b>
Sodium	50000	<b>54,900</b>
<b>GC/MS Semi-volatiles (SW846 8270D)</b>		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	3	<b>30.3</b>
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.1	<b>0.202</b>
1,4-Dioxane	0.4	<b>0.657</b>

The 2016 groundwater analytical results are summarized on **Table 3** and **Figures 6a – 6e**. Low flow groundwater purge sheets are included in **Appendix 4**.


#### 4.0 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORKPLAN


Based upon the investigation activities conducted to date, the RIW proposes the following actions to be performed at the Truck Loading Rack:

- Soil Investigation
- Monitoring Well Installation (horizontal and vertical delineation)

##### 4.1 Soil Investigation


In accordance with NJDEP's TRSR, the extent of groundwater impacts must be delineated both horizontally and vertically to the GWQS. In addition, the source of impacts needs to be investigated. If impacted soil can be identified, and remediated, the condition of groundwater should improve significantly.


A series of soil borings will be installed across the accessible portions of AOC 10 using a hand-auger/air knife equipment to 6 feet below grade. Once a depth of 6 feet is achieved, a Geoprobe will be used to install the soil boring to the proposed final depth. Borings will be installed in phases, initially fifteen (15) borings will be installed to assess subsurface conditions in the vicinity of known impacted wells, within the truck loading rack area, and along the western perimeter of the AOC. The locations of the proposed borings are illustrated on **Figure 7**. If additional delineation is necessary, supplemental soil borings will be installed as appropriate. 

Soil borings will be field screened with a calibrated photoionization detector (PID) and lithology will be logged in a dedicated field book. Based upon a review of soil borings historically installed in this area, PID readings have been detected to a depth of 25 feet below grade. Therefore, soil borings will be advanced to either a maximum depth of 30 feet below grade, when no indications of impacts are observed, or refusal. One (1) soil sample will be collected for approximately every 6 feet of the soil column, biased toward any indications of impacts. Soil samples will be collected for Target Compound List Volatile Organic Compounds plus a forward library search (TCL VO+15), Target Analyte List metals (TAL metals), and Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH). The soil analytical results will be compared to the NJDEP's Soil Remediation Standards (SRS), N.J.A.C. 7:26D, to determine whether any contaminants exceeded applicable NJDEP Residential and /or Non-Residential Direct Contact Soil Remediation Standards (RDCSRS and NRDCSRS). 

The locations of the proposed soil borings are illustrated on **Figure 7**.

##### 4.2 Monitoring Well Installation

The extent of groundwater impacts must be delineated both horizontally and vertically to the GWQS. The interpreted groundwater flow direction at the site is to the south-southeast. Based upon this groundwater flow direction, shallow groundwater impacts have been delineated for AOC 10. However, intermediate and deep groundwater impacts still require delineation. 

In the 2015 & 2016 groundwater sampling events, benzene, MTBE, and TBA were detected above the GWQS in shallow wells TR-2R, TR-3RR, and TR-5. Xylenes were also detected over the GWQS in well TR-2R. Therefore, intermediate depth wells will be installed adjacent to TR-2R, TR-3RR, and TR-5 for vertical delineation purposes (TR-2D, TR-3D, and TR-5D). Once the new intermediate wells are sampled, a determination will be made whether additional vertical delineation is necessary. If additional vertical delineation is necessary, deep wells measuring 60 

feet in depth will be installed adjacent to the shallow and intermediate well pair (TR-2DD, TR-3DD, and TR-5DD).

In addition, MTBE and TBA were detected in intermediate well PER-2D in excess of the GWQS in 2015 and 2016. Therefore, a deep well will be installed adjacent to monitoring well PER-2D in order to vertically delineate groundwater impacts. In addition, horizontal delineation of the intermediate zone is required south of monitoring well PER-2D. Monitoring well TR-7D is proposed to be installed at the property line, approximately 30 feet south of monitoring well PER-2D. Once monitoring wells PER-2DD and TR-7D are installed and subsequently sampled, a determination will be made whether additional delineation is necessary for the deep groundwater zone. If necessary, monitoring well TR-7DD will be installed adjacent to monitoring well TR-7D.

Groundwater samples will be collected and analyzed for VOCs, Metals, and SVOCs.

Proposed Well ID	Proposed Total Depth	Proposed Screen Length	Location (Purpose)
TR-2D	25'	5'	Vertical delineation of TR-2R
TR-2DD	60'	5'	Possible vertical delineation of TR-2D
TR-3D	25'	5'	Vertical delineation of TR-3R
TR-3DD	60'	5'	Possible vertical delineation of TR-3D
TR-5D	25'	5'	Vertical delineation of TR-5
TR-5DD	60'	5'	Possible vertical delineation of TR-5D
PER-2DD	60'	5'	Vertical delineation of PER-2D
TR-7D	25'	5'	Horizontal delineation of PER-2D
TR-7DD	60'	5'	Possible vertical delineation of PER-7D

The proposed monitoring well locations are illustrated on **Figure 8**.

#### 4.3 Quality Assurance Project Plan

Samples will be collected in accordance with the sampling procedures outlined in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), which is included as **Appendix 6**. The QAPP will provide guidance to the project team to ensure all field activities are completed in a manner consistent with the NJDEP requirements and that all data produced is of sufficient quality to meet NJDEP standards. Analytical data packages will be presented in the New Jersey Reduced Deliverables Format, including electronic disk deliverables (EDDs).

#### 4.4 Health and Safety Plan

A site specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) will be prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:26E-1.9. All site personnel will be informed prior to performing any site activities of all health and safety protocol.

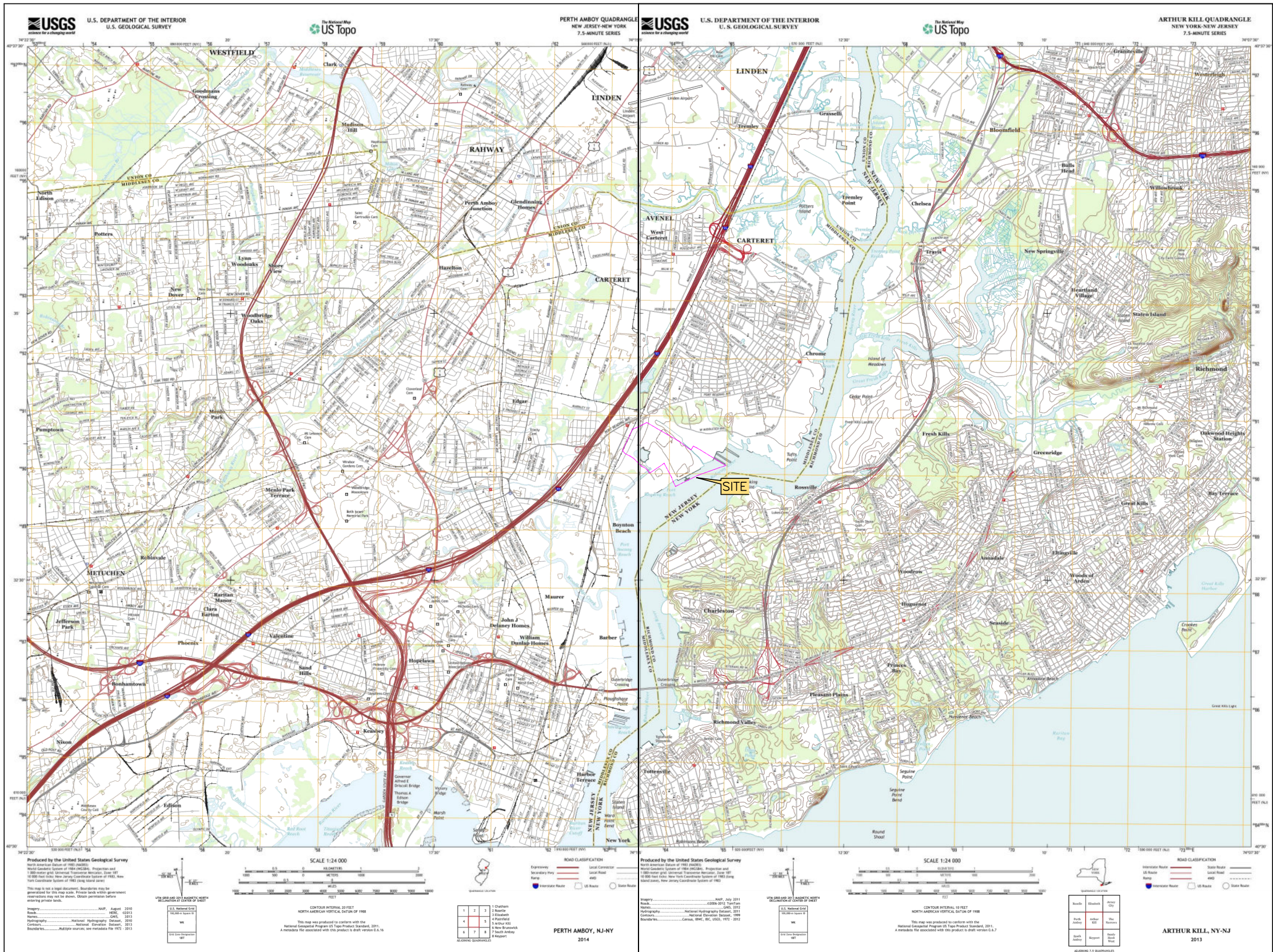
### 5.0 SCHEDULE

This RIW proposes remedial investigation activities related to AOC 10: Truck Loading Rack. In accordance with the TRSR, Earth Systems will provide the NJDEP with 14 days notice of all field investigation activities prior to the commencement of work. Earth Systems will provide the NJDEP and the EPA with the analytical results of the investigation in a RIR within 90 days of completion

of field activities. If warranted, the RIR will include proposals for additional soil and groundwater investigation as appropriate.

# FIGURES





# USGS MAP

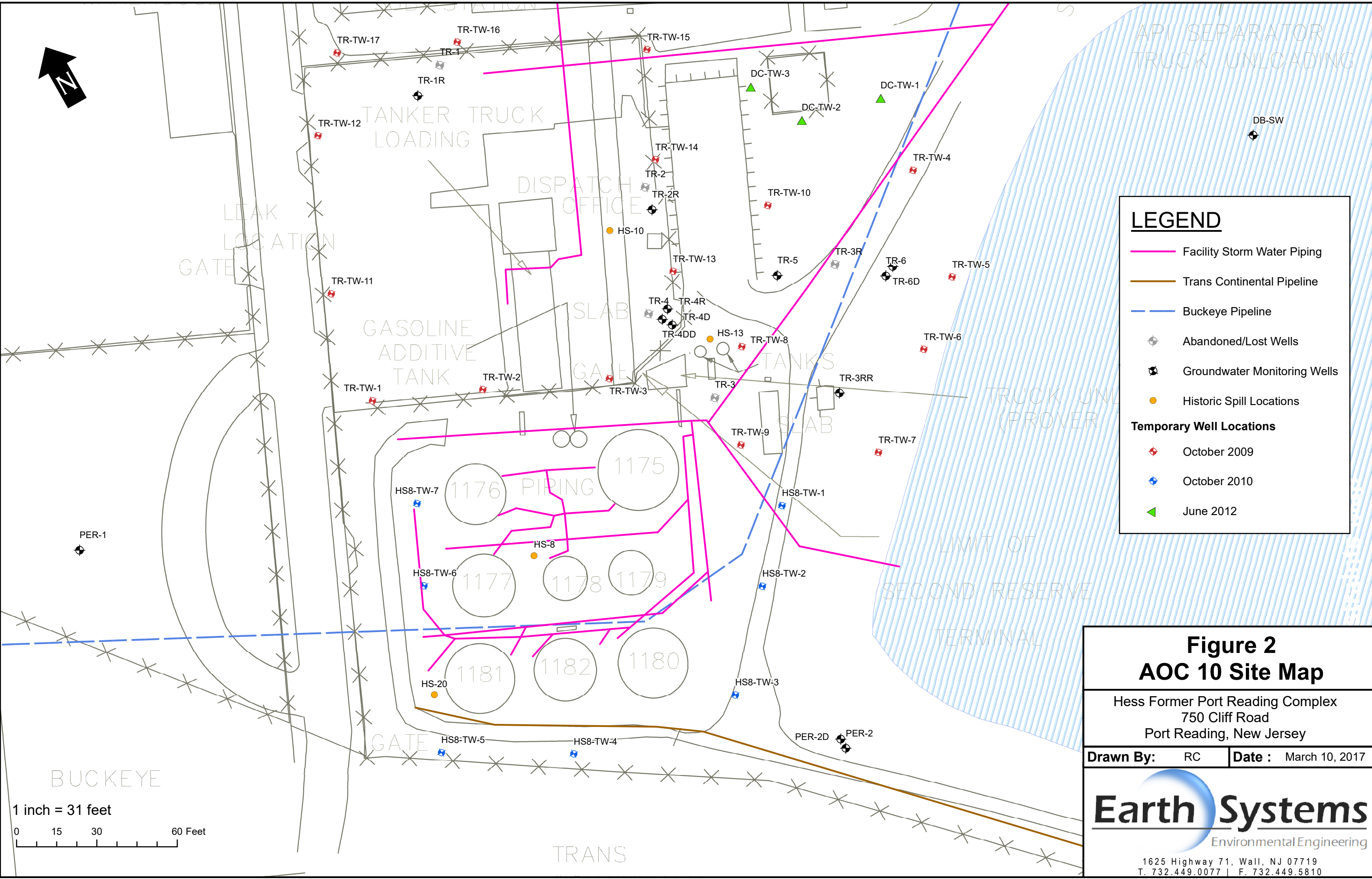
Hess Corporation Former Port Reading Complex (HC-PR)  
750 Cliff Road  
Port Reading, New Jersey



Figure 1



This map was developed using New Jersey Geographic Information System Digital Data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state Authorized.



**LEGEND**

- Facility Storm Water Piping
- Trans Continental Pipeline
- Buckeye Pipeline
- Abandoned/Lost Wells
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells
- Historic Spill Locations

**Temporary Well Locations**

- October 2009
- October 2010
- June 2012

**Figure 2**  
**AOC 10 Site Map**

Hess Former Port Reading Complex  
750 Cliff Road  
Port Reading, New Jersey

Drawn By: RC      Date : March 10, 2017

**Earth Systems**  
Environmental Engineering

1625 Highway 71, Wall, NJ 07719  
T. 732.449.0077 | F. 732.449.5810

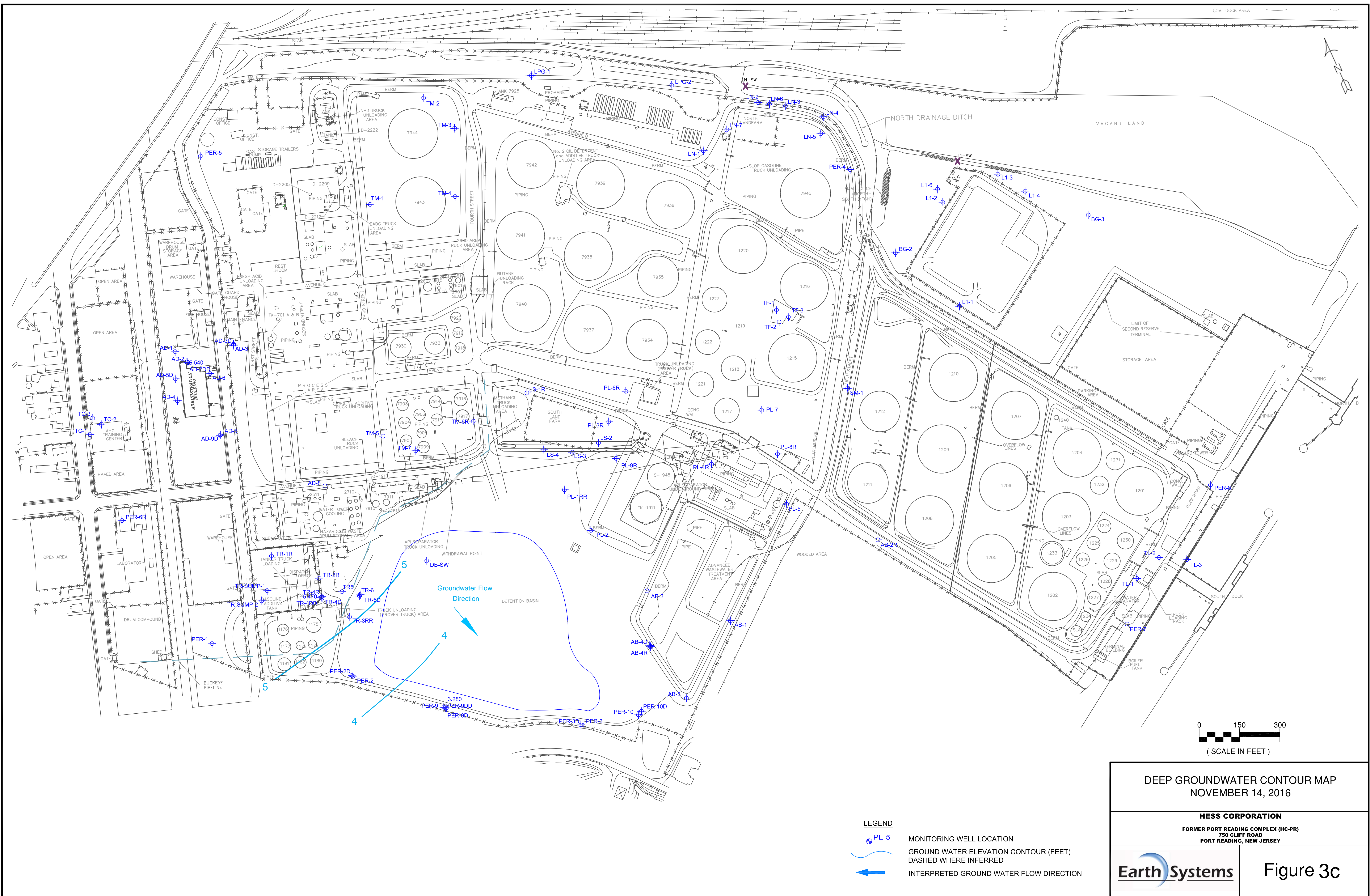




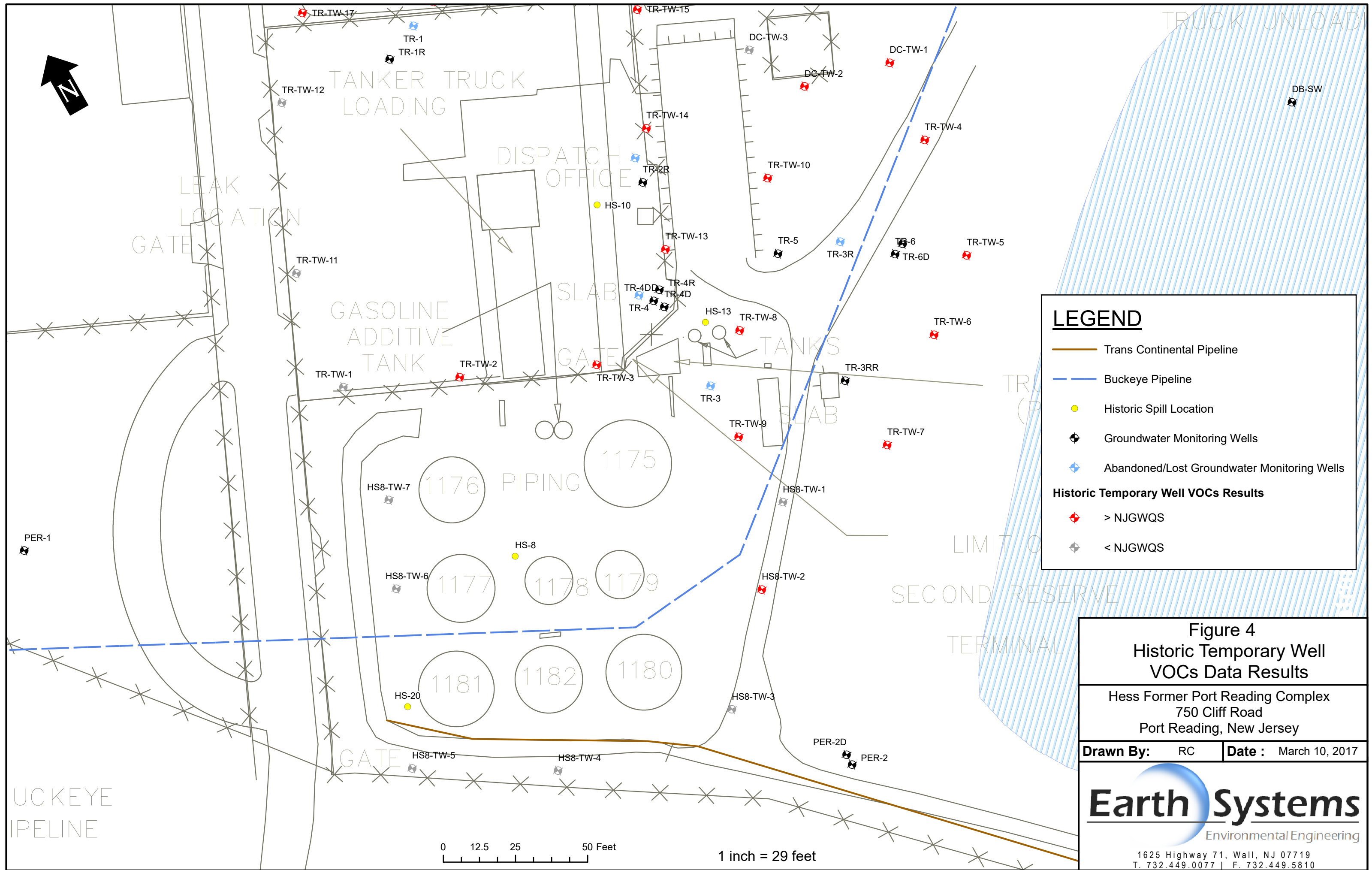












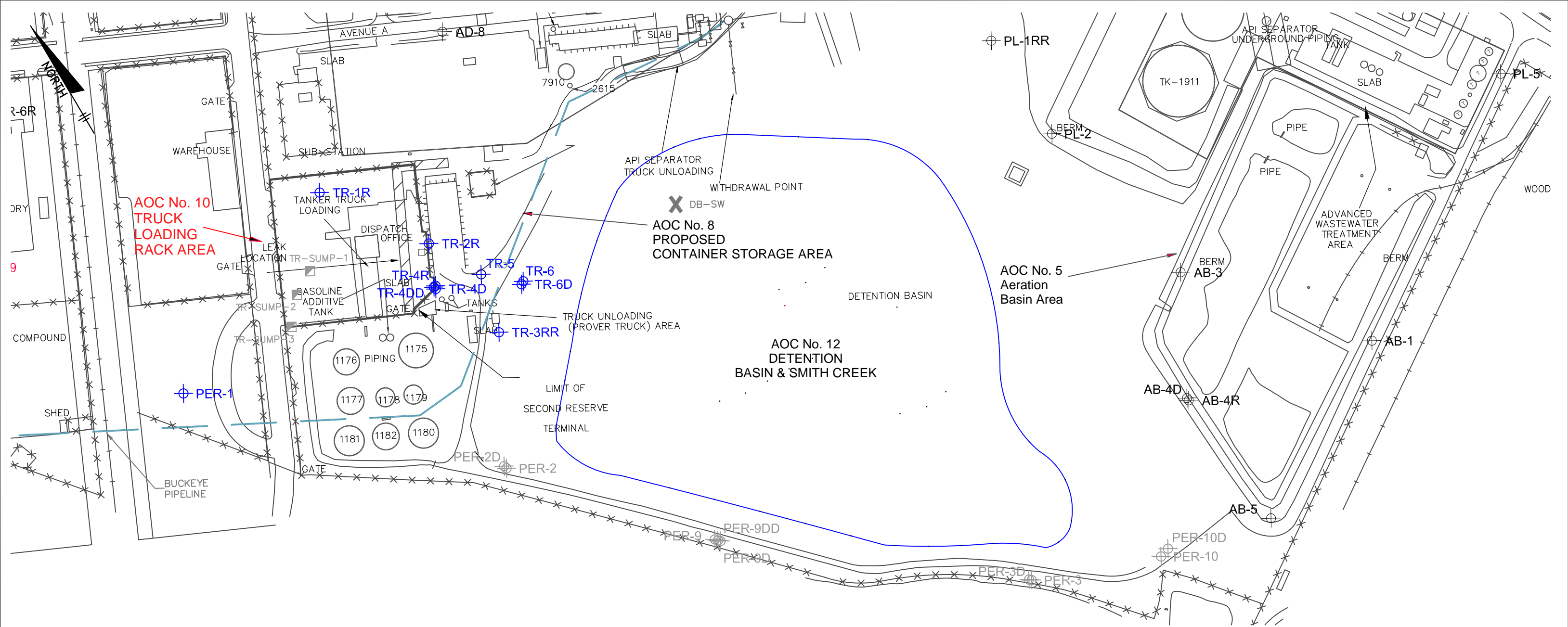
**Figure 4**  
**Historic Temporary Well VOCs Data Results**

Hess Former Port Reading Complex  
750 Cliff Road  
Port Reading, New Jersey

<b>Drawn By:</b> RC	<b>Date :</b> March 10, 2017
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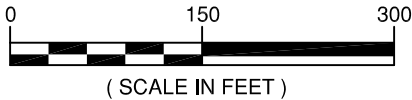
**Earth Systems**  
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KEYMAP  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

Client Sample ID:		GWQS	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-4DD	TR-5R	TR-6	TR-6D
GC/MS Volatiles (SW846 8260C)											
Benzene	ug/l	1	ND (0.24)	912	3.8	52.5	6.1	ND (0.24)	1200	426	ND (0.24)
Bromodichloromethane	ug/l	1	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (1.1)	ND (0.23)	ND (2.3)	ND (0.23)	ND (2.3)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)
1,2-Dibromoethane	ug/l	0.03	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (1.2)	ND (0.23)	ND (2.3)	ND (0.23)	ND (2.3)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/l	1	2.1	ND (0.51)	ND (2.6)	ND (0.51)	ND (5.1)	3.1	ND (5.1)	ND (0.51)	ND (0.51)
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ug/l	70	ND (0.24)	2480	1530	7.2	9120	6.2	1370	6690	20.5
Tert Butyl Alcohol	ug/l	100	ND (2.8)	151	1850	101	39400	16.4	1240	1720	ND (2.8)
Xylene (total)	ug/l	1000	ND (0.17)	1120	ND (0.83)	174	ND (1.7)	ND (0.17)	33.5	21.3	ND (0.17)
Total TIC, Volatile	ug/l	-	0	2840 J	0	1422 J	470 J	0	645 J	210.9 J	0



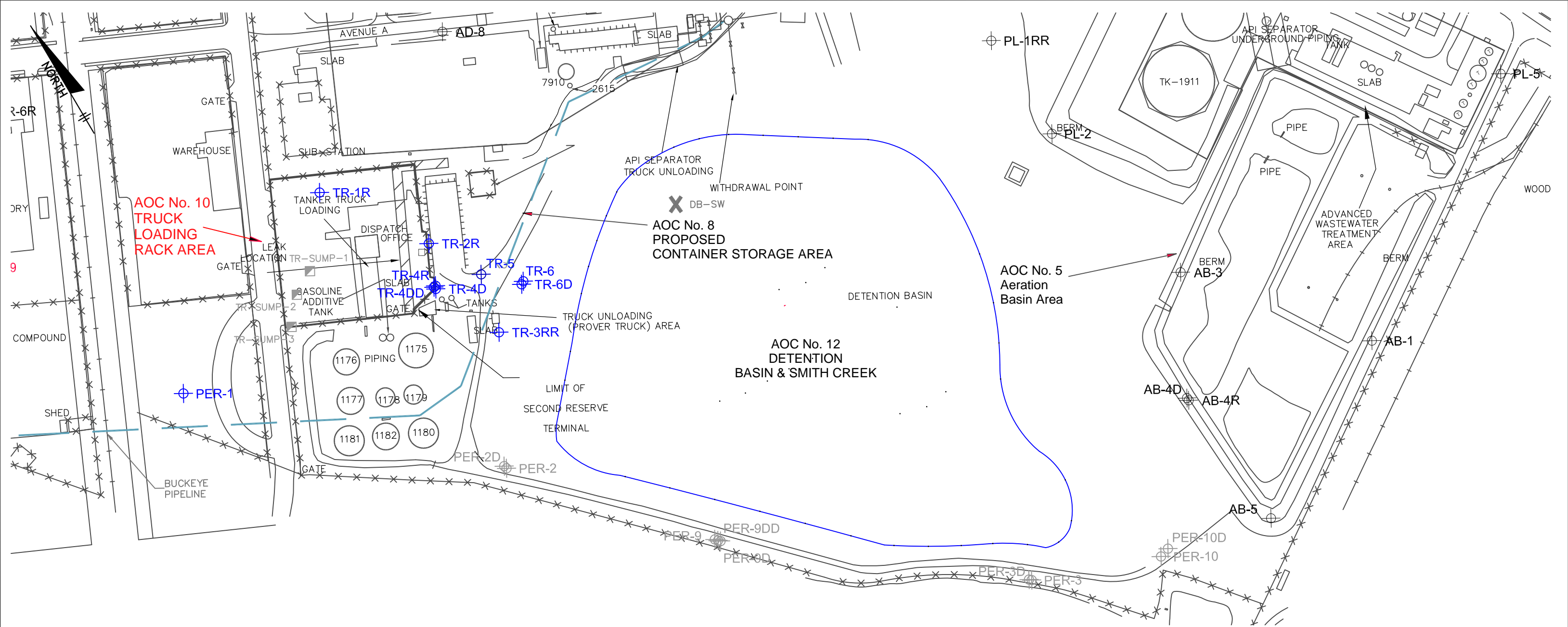
November 2015 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Truck Loading Rack - AOC 10 (VOCs)

**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY



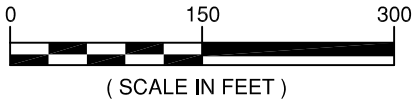
Figure 5a





KEYMAP  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

Client Sample ID:		GWQS	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-4DD	TR-5R	TR-6	TR-6D
GC/MS Semi-volatiles (SW846 82700)											
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	0.1	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	0.4	ND (0.79)	ND (0.76)	ND (0.75)	ND (0.73)	1.3	0.78 J	ND (0.73)	ND (0.75)	ND (0.76)
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/l	30	ND (0.32)	55.2	ND (0.31)	2.6	ND (0.31)	ND (0.31)	ND (0.30)	ND (0.31)	ND (0.31)
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	0.1	ND (0.032)	3.41	ND (0.031)	ND (0.030)	ND (0.031)	ND (0.031)	ND (0.030)	ND (0.031)	ND (0.031)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	0.2	ND (0.023)	4.47	ND (0.022)	ND (0.022)	ND (0.022)	ND (0.022)	ND (0.022)	ND (0.022)	ND (0.022)
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/l	0.5	ND (0.021)	1.63	ND (0.020)	ND (0.020)	ND (0.020)	ND (0.020)	ND (0.020)	ND (0.020)	ND (0.021)
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	ug/l	0.3	ND (0.033)	0.457	ND (0.037)	ND (0.036)	ND (0.037)	ND (0.037)	ND (0.036)	ND (0.037)	ND (0.038)
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/l	0.02	ND (0.016)	ND (0.016)	ND (0.015)	ND (0.015)	ND (0.015)	ND (0.015)	ND (0.015)	ND (0.015)	ND (0.016)
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/l	0.2	ND (0.034)	1.41	ND (0.033)	ND (0.032)	ND (0.033)	ND (0.033)	ND (0.032)	ND (0.033)	ND (0.033)
Total TIC, Semi-Volatile	ug/l	-	0	1362 J	0	580.1J	0	0	229.9J	38.8 J	0

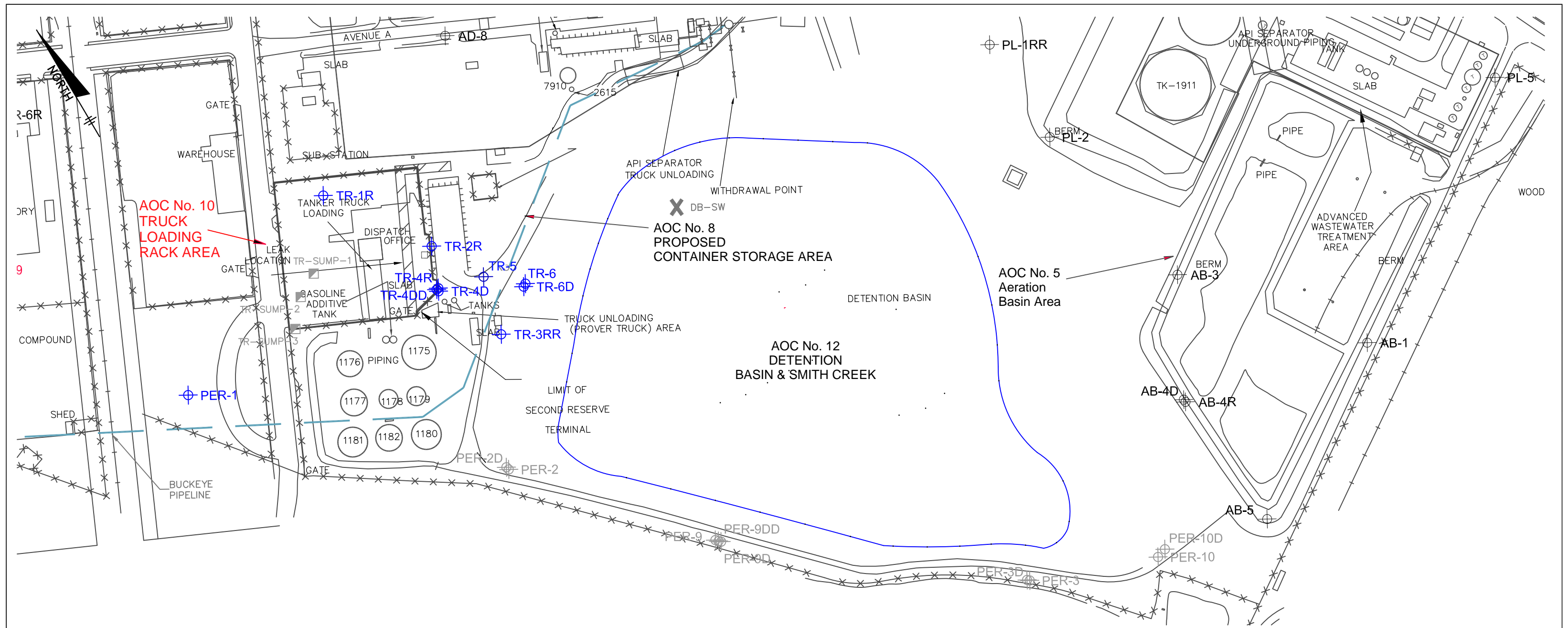


November 2015 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Truck Loading Rack - AOC 10 (SVOCs)

**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY

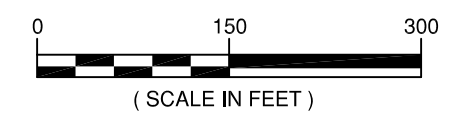


Figure 5b



KEYMAP  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

Client Sample ID:		GWQS	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-4DD	TR-5R	TR-6	TR-6D
<b>Metals Analysis</b>											
Aluminum	ug/l	200	30200 <sup>f</sup>	741	1510	4450	<200	779	215	996	1010
Antimony	ug/l	6	<12 <sup>f</sup>	<6.0	<6.0	<6.0	<6.0	<6.0	6.1	<6.0	<6.0
Arsenic	ug/l	3	18.4 <sup>f</sup>	3.5	3.3	18.8	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	8.4	<3.0
Beryllium	ug/l	1	2.4 <sup>f</sup>	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Cadmium	ug/l	4	<6.0 <sup>f</sup>	4.2	<3.0	4.6	6.7	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0
Chromium	ug/l	70	73.4 <sup>f</sup>	22.2	<10	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Iron	ug/l	300	48800 <sup>f</sup>	1870	2620	4610	176	3490	3280	3340	487
Lead	ug/l	5	22.0 <sup>f</sup>	4.3	5.1	22.8	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	5.2	3.3
Manganese	ug/l	50	742 <sup>f</sup>	423	591	147	291	138	1240	565	<15
Sodium	ug/l	50000	40900 <sup>f</sup>	315000	30700	251000	117000	57200	192000	23300	20100
<b>General Chemistry</b>											
Nitrogen, Ammonia	mg/l	3	<0.20	2.9	0.21	1.5	<0.20	<0.20	0.44	0.3	<0.20

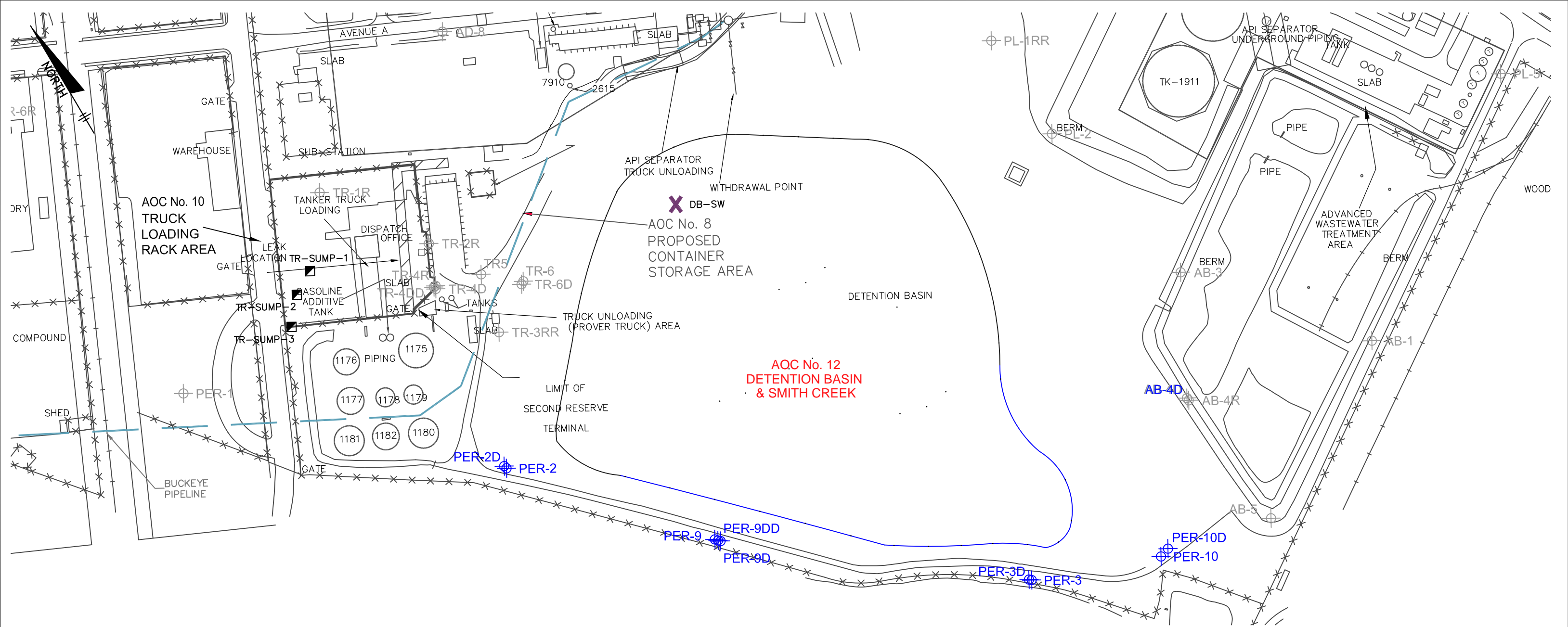


November 2015 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Truck Loading Rack - AOC 10 (Metals/Gen Chemistry)

**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY

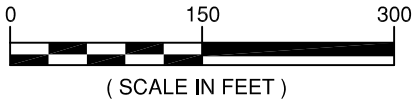
Figure 5c





KEYMAP  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

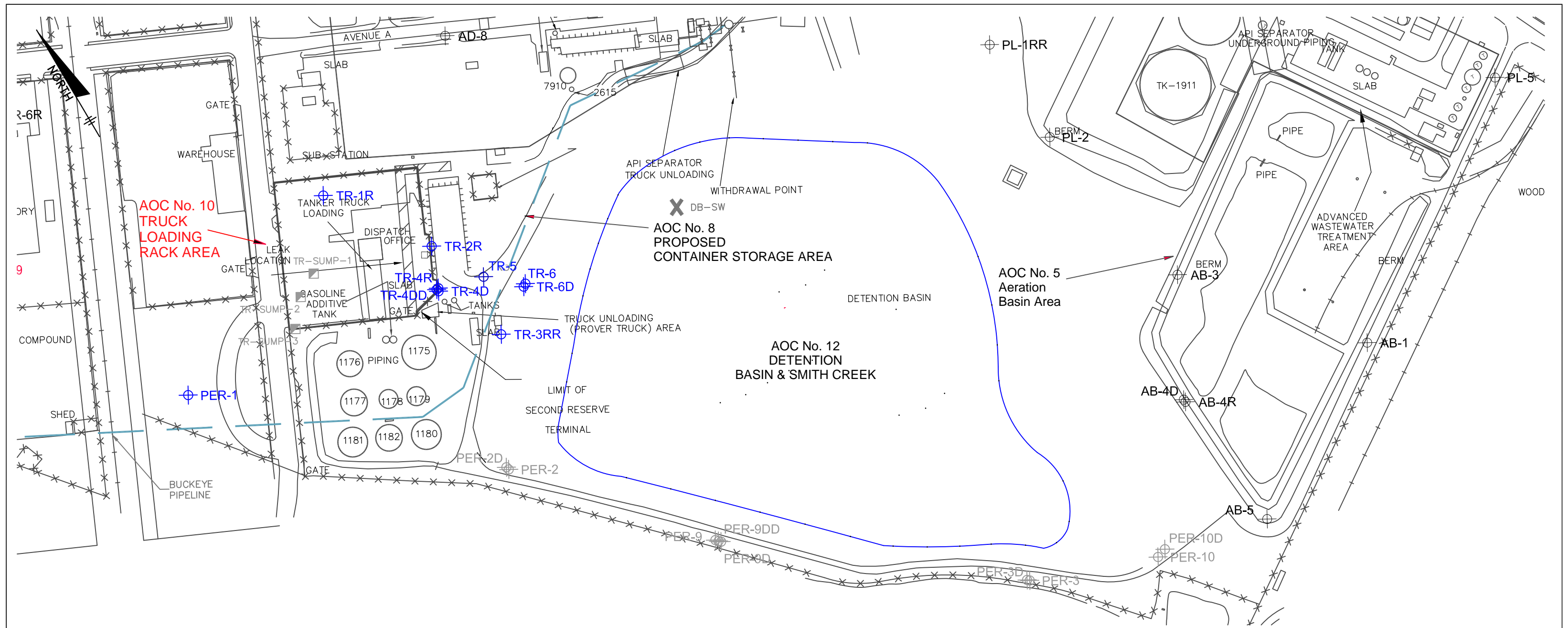
Client Sample ID:		GWQS	AB-4D	PER-2	PER-2D	PER-3	PER-3D	PER-9	PER-9D	PER-9DD	PER-10	PER-10D
<b>GC/MS Volatiles (SW846 8260C)</b>												
Benzene	ug/l	1	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	ND (0.24)	2
Bromodichloromethane	ug/l	1	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)
1,2-Dibromoethane	ug/l	0.03	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)	ND (0.23)
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ug/l	70	2.9	ND (0.24)	693	ND (0.24)	77	ND (0.24)	7.5	0.31J	ND (0.24)	25.7
Tert Butyl Alcohol	ug/l	100	23	ND (2.8)	204	ND (2.8)	45.8	ND (2.8)	23.1	ND (2.8)	ND (2.8)	35
<b>GC/MS Semi-volatiles (SW846 82700)</b>												
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	0.4	3.4	ND (0.72)	ND (0.75)	ND (0.72)	ND (0.72)	ND (0.72)	ND (0.72)	ND (0.74)	ND (0.72)	4.3
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	ug/l	3	ND (0.55)	2	ND (0.58)	ND (0.55)	ND (0.55)	ND (0.55)	3.5	ND (0.57)	ND (0.55)	ND (0.55)
<b>Metals Analysis</b>												
Aluminum	ug/l	200	1290	632	<200	<200	<200	2610	<200	<200	<200	<200
Arsenic	ug/l	3	13.5	<3.0	<3.0	<6.0 <sup>h</sup>	<3.0	5.6	<3.0	<3.0	4.7	<3.0
Iron	ug/l	300	2090	2460	<100	1010	131	5550	185	896	2040	123
Lead	ug/l	5	<30 <sup>i</sup>	5.5	<3.0	<6.0 <sup>h</sup>	<3.0	3.3	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0
Manganese	ug/l	50	21.4	120	29.4	253	194	70.8	48.5	63.6	98.3	656
Sodium	ug/l	50000	2230000	29600	69800	1540000	1110000	198000	227000	126000	160000	1320000
<b>General Chemistry</b>												
Nitrogen, Ammonia	mg/l	3	6.1	0.56	<0.20	0.22	8.1	<0.20	0.88	<0.20	0.94	18.7



November 2015 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Detention Basin & Smith Creek - AOC 12  
& AB-4D - AOC 5

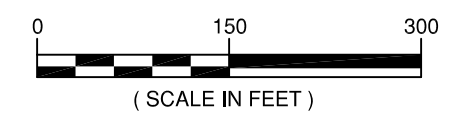
**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY

Figure 5d



**KEYMAP**  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

Client Sample ID:		GWQS	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-4DD	TR-5	TR-6	TR-6D	PER-1
<b>GC/MS Volatiles</b>												
Benzene	ug/l	1	ND	204	13.2	42.2	5.8 J	ND	4490	179	0.40 J	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/l	2	ND	5.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.54 J	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	ug/l	1	2.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.7	ND	ND	2.8	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/l	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.4	ND
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ug/l	70	ND	487	765	9.3	6010	4.9	1200	1270	11.1	ND
Tert Butyl Alcohol	ug/l	100	ND	263	2820	ND	64700	16.7	3850	575	25.8	ND
Tetrachloroethene	ug/l	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.8	ND
Trichloroethene	ug/l	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.9	ND	ND	1.8	ND



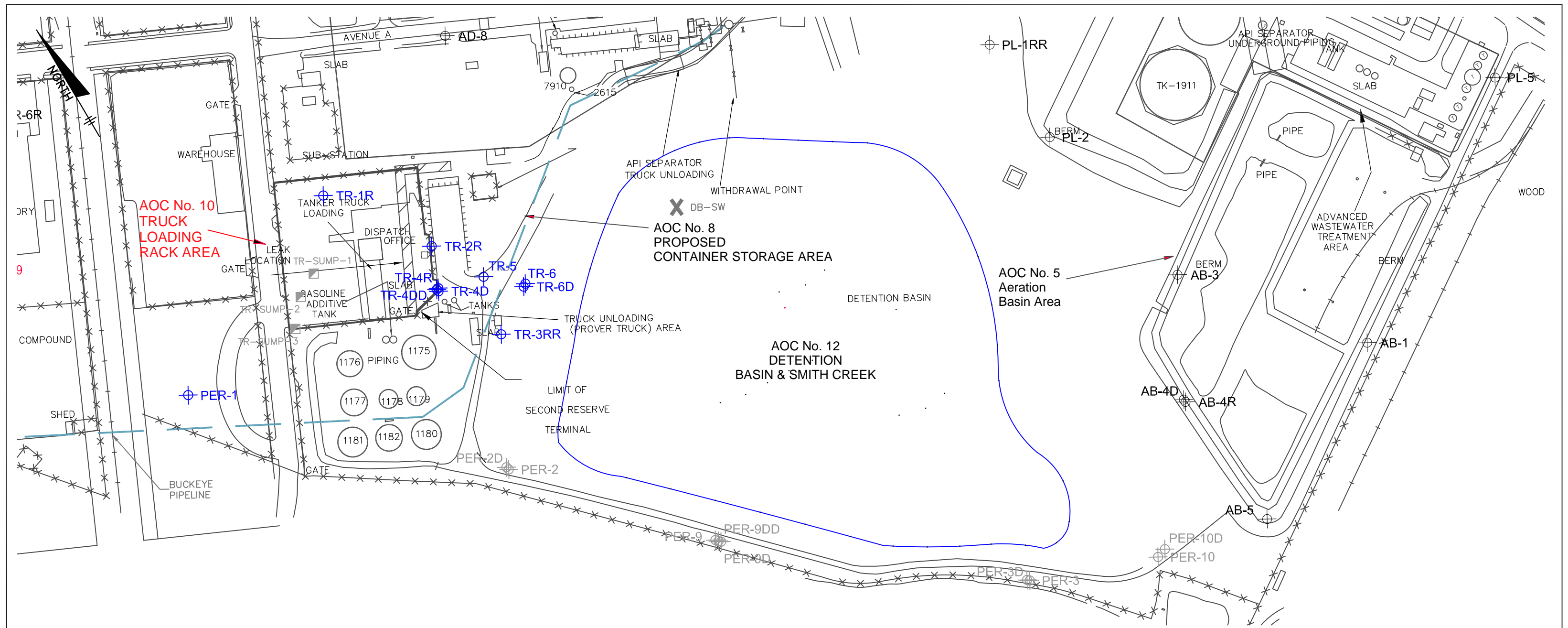
November 2016 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Truck Loading Rack - AOC 10 (VOCs)

**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY



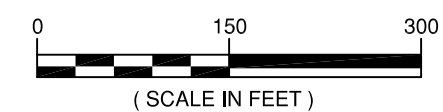
Figure 6a





**KEYMAP**  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

Client Sample ID:		GWQS	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-4DD	TR-5	TR-6	TR-6D	PER-1
<b>GC/MS Semi-volatiles</b>												
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	ug/l	3	ND	ND	ND	4	4.6	30.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/l	30	ND	20	ND	111	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	0.1	ND	1.1	ND	ND	ND	0.202	ND	ND	ND	0.11
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	0.1	ND	0.282	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/l	0.2	ND	0.36	ND	ND	ND	0.114	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	0.4	0.387	ND	ND	ND	1.49	0.657	ND	ND	0.941	ND

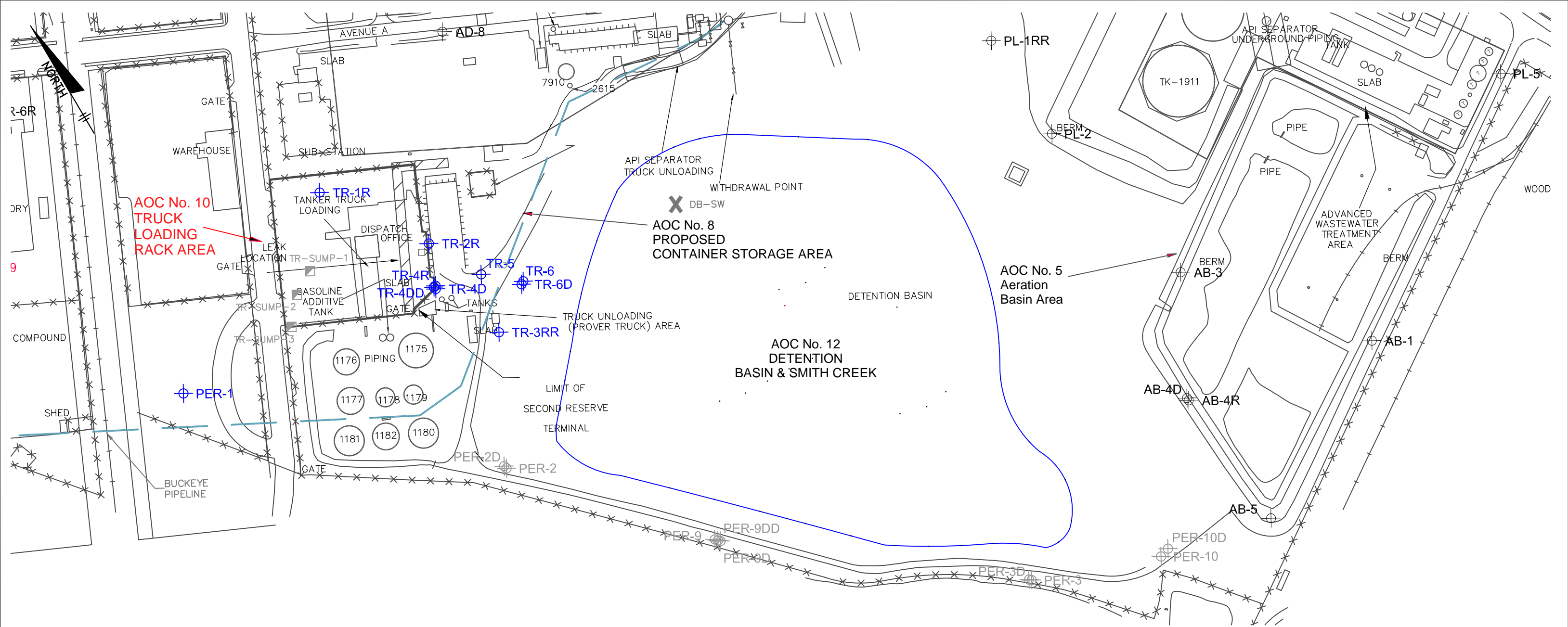


November 2016 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Truck Loading Rack - AOC 10 (SVOCs)

**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY

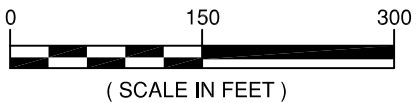


Figure 6b



KEYMAP  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

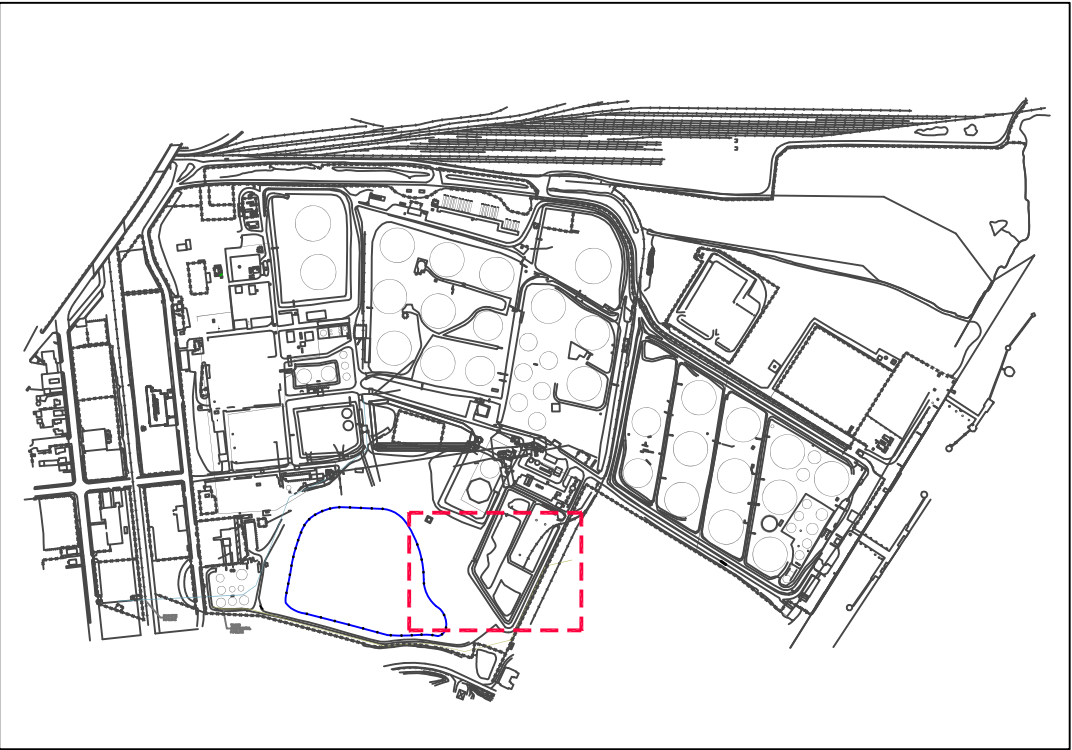
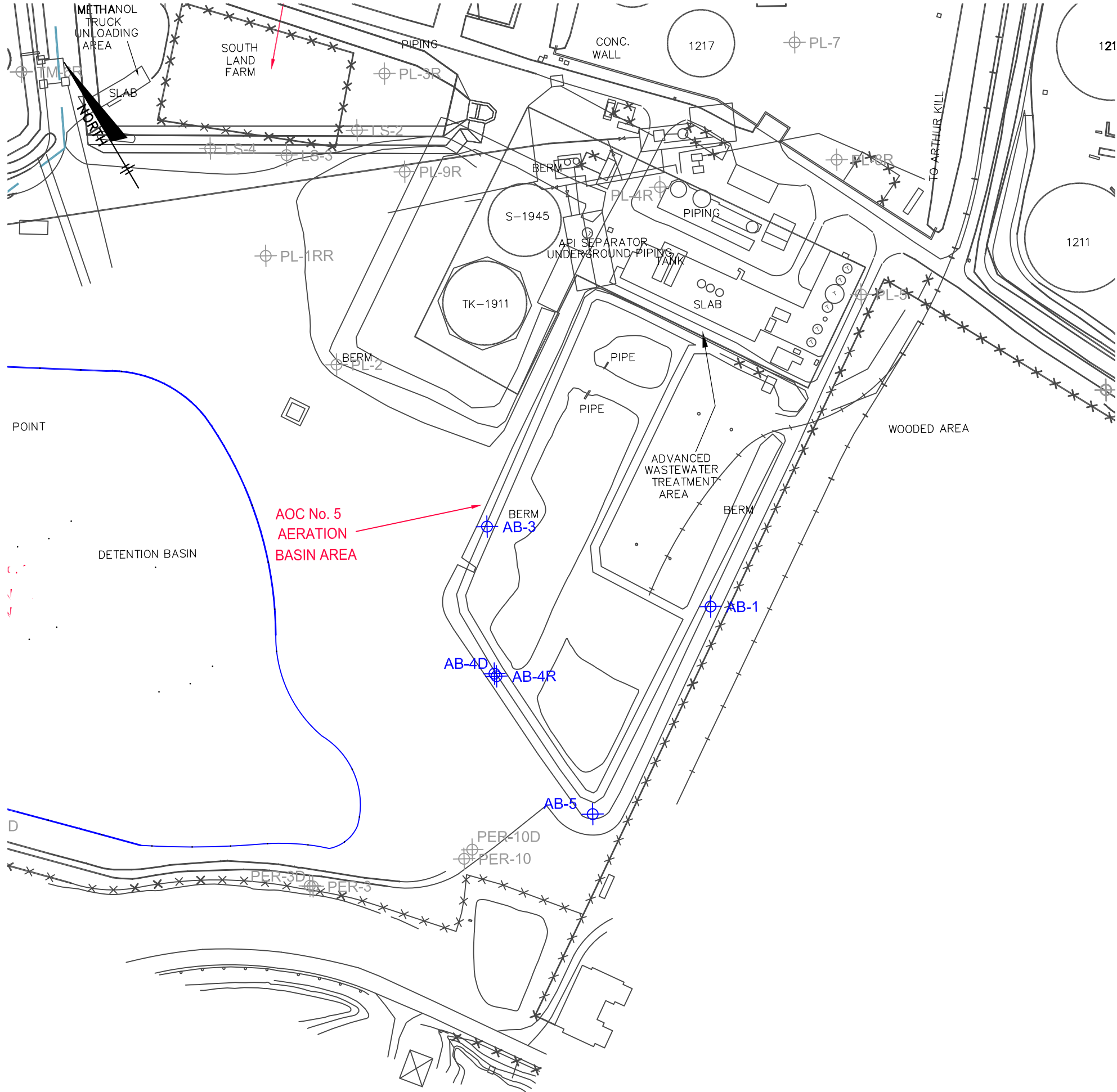
Client Sample ID:		GWQS	TR-1R	TR-2R	TR-3RR	TR-4R	TR-4D	TR-4DD	TR-5	TR-6	TR-6D	PER-1
<b>Metals Analysis</b>												
Aluminum	ug/l	200	423	371	1090	304	210	1030	2640	664	476	9510
Antimony	ug/l	6	<6.0	12.2	<6.0	<6.0	<6.0	<6.0	7.4	8.8	<6.0	<12
Arsenic	ug/l	3	<3.0	7.1	3.8	14.1	<3.0	3.7	12.9	11.7	<3.0	7.8
Cadmium	ug/l	4	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	3	4.4	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<6.0
Iron	ug/l	300	689	414	1340	771	108	3930	6220	1440	354	9890
Lead	ug/l	5	<3.0	<3.0	4	<3.0	<3.0	5.2	7.6	<3.0	<3.0	35.8
Manganese	ug/l	50	51.2	94.2	755	22	582	148	2250	469	<15	3120
Sodium	ug/l	50,000	42,400	82,700	18,700	202,000	120,000	54,900	354,000	11,600	59,100	<20,000
<b>General Chemistry</b>												
Nitrogen, Ammonia	mg/l	3	<0.20	1.2	<0.20	1.2	0.34	<0.20	1.3	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20



November 2016 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Truck Loading Rack - AOC 10 (Metals/Gen Chemistry)

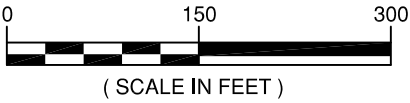
**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY





KEYMAP  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

Client Sample ID:		GWQS	AB-1	AB-3	AB-4R	AB-4D	AB-5
GC/MS Volatiles							
VOCs	ug/l	-	<GWQS	<GWQS	<GWQS	<GWQS	<GWQS
GC/MS Semi-volatiles							
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/l	0.1	ND	0.119	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	0.4	ND	ND	ND	3.91	ND
Metals Analysis							
Aluminum	ug/l	200	4240	57000	511	746	227
Antimony	ug/l	6	<6.0	<30	13.1	<6.0	<6.0
Arsenic	ug/l	3	33.5	50.5	12.6	11.1	<3.0
Chromium	ug/l	70	<10	131	<10	<10	<10
Iron	ug/l	300	5,720	66,400	1,440	1160	568
Lead	ug/l	5	6.6	51.5	<3.0	<15	<3.0
Manganese	ug/l	50	65	135	85.8	<15	<15
Sodium	ug/l	50,000	11,900	82,700	1,270,000	3,230,000	<10000
General Chemistry							
Nitrogen, Ammonia	mg/l	3	<0.20	0.3	9.5	12.4	<0.20

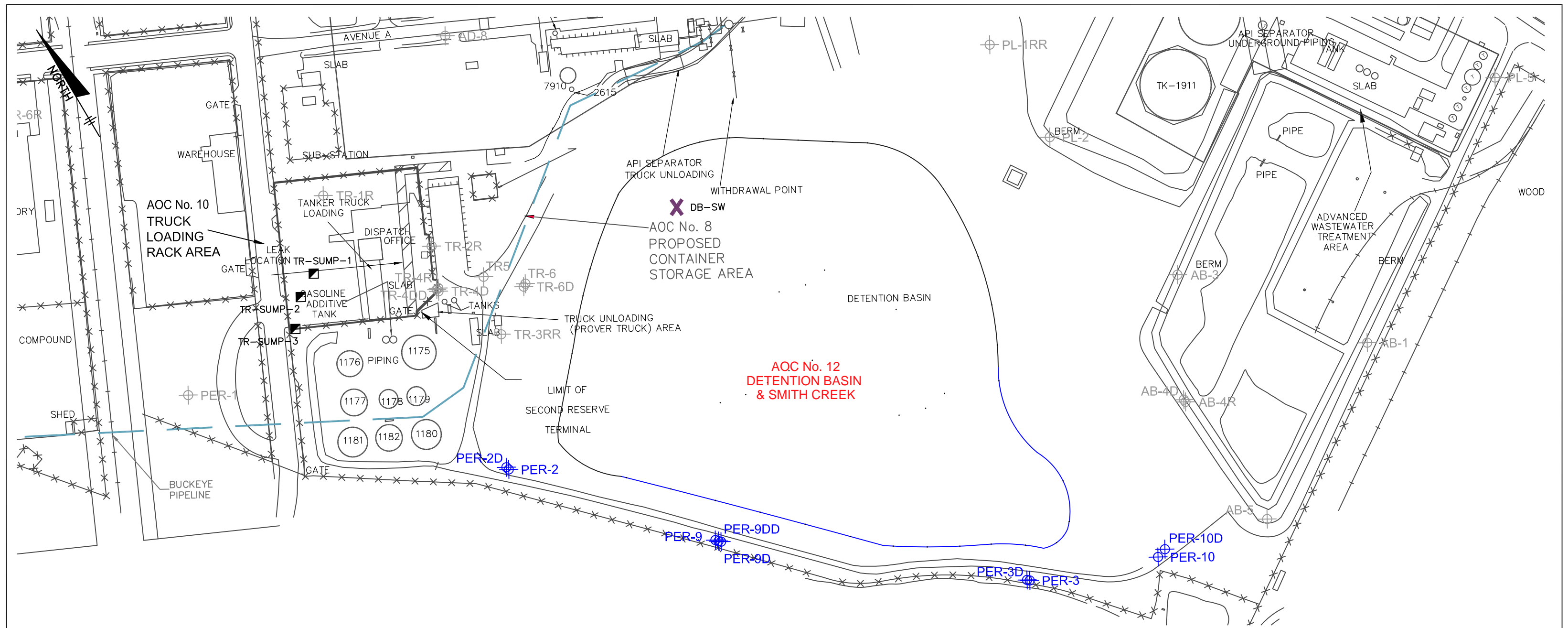


November 2016 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Aeration Basins - AOC 5

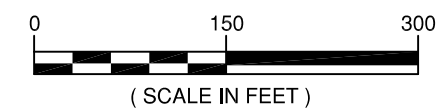
**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY



Figure 6d



Client Sample ID:		GWQS	PER-2	PER-2D	PER-3	PER-3D	PER-9	PER-9D	PER-9DD	PER-10	PER-10D
<b>GC/MS Volatiles</b>											
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ug/l	70	17.5	880	ND	110	ND	30.8	8.9	6.5	ND
Tert Butyl Alcohol	ug/l	100	19.1	720	ND	141	ND	324	50.1	22.9	4.5 J
<b>GC/MS Semi-volatiles</b>											
1,4-Dioxane	ug/l	0.4	ND	0.746	ND	0.523	ND	0.519	ND	3.79	ND
<b>Metals Analysis</b>											
Aluminum	ug/l	200	378	<200	<200	<200	1920	<200	<200	<200	559
Arsenic	ug/l	3	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	3	5.9
Iron	ug/l	300	800	<100	508	285	3320	<100	61300	<100	4030
Lead	ug/l	5	5.5	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0
Manganese	ug/l	50	42.5	59.7	162	221	70.5	89.9	1490	171	235
Sodium	ug/l	50,000	35,200	57,200	1,040,000	1,090,000	41,300	269,000	391,000	1,170,000	162,000
<b>General Chemistry</b>											
Nitrogen, Ammonia	mg/l	3	0.39	<0.20	0.57	15.6	<0.20	3.5	0.41	31	2.5



November 2016 Annual Groundwater  
Sampling Results  
Detention Basin & Smith Creek - AOC 12

**HESS CORPORATION**  
FORMER PORT READING COMPLEX (HC-PR)  
750 CLIFF ROAD  
PORT READING, NEW JERSEY



Figure 6e



This map was developed using New Jersey Geographic Information System Digital Data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state Authorized

